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Reports from Liverpool—Concerning the inspection of emigrants at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, June 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual weekly report for the week ended June 22, 1901. During that period I inspected 712 passengers. I advised the rejection of 6 persons for favus and 3 for trachoma.

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Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, July 2, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual report for the week ended June 29, 1901. During the week I inspected 690 passengers for Canadian ports. I advised the rejection of 5 persons for favus and 1 for trachoma. I inclose a copy of a letter from the consul at Liverpool to the consul-general at London, in reply to a question that was asked by the president of the board of trade for Great Britain for the information of Parliament. I thought, perhaps, it might be of interest.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of emigrants at Liverpool.

"LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, June 24, 1901.

"SIR: I beg to reply to your letter of the 20th instant, inquiring whether Dr. Anderson (the United States Government medical officer stationed at this port) or I "exercise under any law, the right to refuse permission to any emigrant to sail to the United States, either first, second, or third class, and, if so, how many, and what restrictions are in force in this regard."

"I would first say that at the present time Dr. Anderson's duties relate exclusively to emigrants embarking on ships touching at Canadian ports, and this I will explain further on.

"Answering your inquiry in its strict letter I would say that I do not exercise any right to directly refuse permission to any emigrant, irrespective of class, to sail to the United States. It is, however, my duty to see that the various immigration and quarantine laws of the United States applicable to the port of embarkation are carried out. In this connection I would refer to articles 11 and 13 of the Immigration Laws and Regulations of the Treasury Department (last issue, April 9, 1900), and to the Quarantine Laws and Regulations, Treasury Department of the United States (rev. ed., November 13, 1899).

"Every vessel clearing from this port (and the same requirement holds good as to every foreign port) is required to obtain from the consul a bill of health. Practically speaking, the only way in which the consul can exercise direct authority under United States law "to refuse permission to any emigrant to sail to the United States" is by declining to give the bill of health to the ship. Section 2 of the quarantine act of February 15, 1893, requires the consul before granting the bill of health "to be satisfied that the matter and things stated therein are true." If I were not satisfied that such "matters and things" were